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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



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SOME
OF THE
ANCESTORS
OF
RODMAN STODDARD,
OF
WOODBURY, CONN.,
AND
DETROIT, MICH.

A COMPILATION BY
EDWARD DEACON,
OF THE
Fairfield County Historical Society, Bridgeport, Conn.

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TO MY DEAR CHILDREN

MAMIE ELISE AND MERES STODDARD.

These simple pages are lovingly dedicated, in the hope that the contemplation of the zeal, fidelity and patriotism of their ancestors may inspire them to a useful life and faithful citizenship: by their affectionate father,

EDWARD DEACON.

INTRODUCTION.

This little work is a compilation, and makes no pretension to fine writing or originality: nevertheless it has taken no little time, care, expense and effort to gather together from many sources the items which are here woven to a piece.

The excuse for its appearance, if any is needed or sought, lies in the fact that the larger genealogies of the family are so diffuse that it requires the knowledge of an expert, and the patience of an enthusiast to find and follow the clue to a particular branch: for my children and some few friends who may be neither experts nor enthusiasts these pages may preserve a few interesting memorials of those "who have gone before," of their own immediate ancestry.

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Anthony Stoddard of Boston.

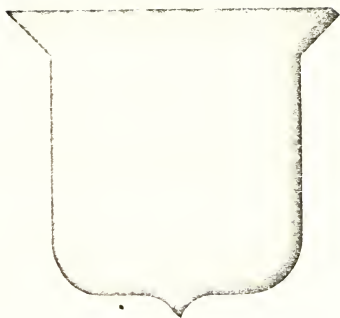
Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton.

Rev. Anthony Stoddard of Woodbury.

Gideon Stoddard of Woodbury.

ARMS
OF
STODDARD.

SABLE THREE ESTOILES WITHIN
A BORDURE GULES.



STODDARD.

NAME AND DERIVATION.

The published Genealogy of "the Descendants of Anthony Stoddard of Boston" by the Rev. Elijah W. Stoddard gives the following account of the origin of the family.

"The name Stoddard is derived from the office of Standard-Bearer and was anciently written De la Standard."

The same publication also says—that "William Stoddard, a Knight, came from Normandy to England A. D. 1066 with William the Conqueror who was his cousin."

It is safe to say that no such individual ever existed save in the imagination of the author of that paragraph, the cousinships of the famous victor of Hastings are pretty well known, and there is no record extant that mentions such a person as this mythical William Stoddard.

On the other hand, Lower in his "Patronimica Britannica," an established authority on the origin of surnames, says:

"Stodart, Stoddard, Stoddart, Stodherd, Stodhart, Stodhard, Stodder, Stotherd.

"*Stot* is a northernism for ox, hence Stotherd is ox-herd. This explains this group of names: Stoddard is a *gentle* innovation, a "herd" is a keeper of animals, as "shepherd."

Guppy in his "Homes of Family Names," shows that in its several forms it is distinctively a north country name, and is well represented in the lowlands of Scotland, though a branch of the family has found a home in the midland counties of England.

The reader can accept whichever of these statements of the origin of the family, pleases his fancy best.

In the middle of the 16th century there was settled in the city of London, then rising into commercial prominence, a family of acknowledged respectability whose authentic pedigree goes back four generations to William Stoddard of London, gentleman,

whose son, grandsons and great-grandsons were Citizens or Freemen, a privilege which gave them permission to engage in trade and of which they availed themselves accordingly.

John Stow in his survey of London, published 1598, mentions that there was among others a monument to George Stoddard, Merchant, in the parish church of St. Olave, Tower Street Ward—erected about 1585.

[Since writing the above I have come across "Hall's, Society in the Elizabethan Age" wherein is given a very full sketch of the life and character of this George Stoddard. He was an apprentice to Master Thomas Lodge grocer of London, with whom he continued for many years thereafter, as his Manager or agent, traveling to Flanders, Ireland and even Russia. He is depicted as an unprincipled knave, a cunning usurer, turning the opportunities of his master's service to further his own ends, and unblushingly defrauding his employer by allowing balances due him, (by his own accountings) to remain unsettled that he might charge 20 to 25 per cent., and in some instances 100 per cent. interest: compounded annually for many years:—at last having by these means amassed an indebtedness equivalent to nearly 50 thousand dollars, he astonished and alarmed, if he did not nearly ruin his Master, now Alderman Lodge, by demanding payment. He then began business on his own account "with the fairest promise of success." Being deeply versed in all the intricacies of the law, he still retained some of the most skilful counsel of the day, and never let an opportunity slip for securing his own inordinate profits at the cost of the utter ruin if need be of his unfortunate client. Although nominally a grocer and a citizen, he was really a speculator and usurer, loaning money and goods to needy gentlemen and traders and exacting the last penny in payment.

All this to the minutest item is detailed in an account book or journal kept by George Stoddard himself, and which has been preserved to the present time. Any thought of evil in these transactions seems to have been farthest from the usurer's mind, he frankly narrates the circumstances and sets down his profits in the most ingenuous manner, thus a country gentleman whose name occurs for many years on his books was largely his debtor,

the security given being his lands and manor, on this substantial basis the usurer was constantly advancing money at 25 per cent. interest, and renewing the loans always at compound interest, until the total had reached the limit to which the creditor would go: at this stage of the business the latter worked out the profit he was to reap, and then sold out the hapless debtor. Separate calculations appear in this journal as to the result of this execution, by which it appears that the usurer had sold out his victim even to his bedsteads and cupboards: then he notes "he is all released with me from the beginning of the world "to this daye."

No man is wholly bad—in an appendix the author sets down a few more-favorable extracts from Stoddard's journal with the comment that they tend to show him an affectionate brother, as well as a hospitable neighbour.]

Although the records do not give the name of Anthony, who emigrated to New England in 1638 yet there is scarcely room for doubt that he was a scion of this family, duly apprenticed and brought up to the honorable position of a merchant and dealer in linen, and liberally provided with his share of the family patrimony for the prosecution of his business.

In the will of John Bancks citizen and mereer of London proved 30th Octo. 1630, among a great number of bequests and remembrances appears the name of Anthony Stoddard who was to receive a ring of twenty shillings value. This is very probably the same young man, and we will see how when the Great Massachusetts Enterprise stirred the imagination and religious zeal of the Puritans of England, this young Londoner cast in his lot with the earliest emigrants to carve a home and fortune for himself in the new World.

In doing this, he gave his blood to some of the best known names in the history of our Country.

VISITATION OF LONDON, 1568.

WITH ADDITIONS.

JAMES STODDARD, Esq., of London, buried with a Monument.
 Ancestor of See Major Payne Fisher's Catalogue of Tombs, 1666.

WILLIAM STODDARD,
 of London, Gentleman.

EMMA,
 daughter of Cheeseman.

George STODDARD, Esq.,
 1530
 1585
 Citizen and Merchant,
 of London.
 Monument in St. Olave's
 Church.

ANN,
 daughter of Henry Heidsen,
 Esquire,
 Alderman of London.

RICHARD,
 Sir NICHOLAS,
 of Motttingham, County
 Kent, Knight.

Daughter of Sir THOMAS DOEN,
 Knight, of County Suffolk.

JUDITH,
 Sir ROBERT BARBER
 of Grimstone Hall, County
 Suffolk,
 M. P., 35 Eliz.,
 1593.

WILLIAM,
 Son and heir.

MARIA,
 1

ANNA,
 2

A DAUGHTER,
 3

JUDITH,
 1

1568-1569.

WARE.

ARMS OF WARE.

Or. A lion passant, azure armed and langued gules, a border of the second semee of eschallops.

Crest. A dragon's head *or* pierced through with the shiver of a lance. ppr.

WARE.

Ware, a noble and ancient family, who flourished in Yorkshire, England.

Roger de Ware, Lord of Isefield and a Baron of Parliament, reign of Edward I.

Many of the family under the names of De Warr, de Warre, le Ware, were in succeeding reigns summoned to Parliament as Lords for the County of York, which may be seen in numerous instances in the abridgement of the Tower Records collected by Sir Robert Cotton—But the family are now extinct in that county.

Christopher Ware of Yorkshire was an early convert to the Protestant religion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having been converted by the zeal and labours of John Fox the martyrologist then lately returned from Germany whither he had fled from the persecutions and cruelties of Queen Mary.

Christopher had two sons—the younger **Sir James Ware** was liberally educated and was sent to the court of Queen Elizabeth to push his fortunes, where he soon distinguished himself. In 1588 Sir William Fitz-William was for the last time sent over to Ireland as Lord Deputy and James accompanied him as Secretary. He was made Clerk of the Com. Pleas Exchequer 9 Sept. 37. Eliz. and appointed Auditor General of the Kingdom 28 July, 44 Eliz. This last was a post of good reputation and of considerable profit which continued nearly a century in his family, and enabled him to make large purchases of property in the county and city of Dublin and elsewhere.

On a visit to England he was Knighted by King James I, who as a further mark of his favour, granted a reversionary Patent of the office of Auditor General to his eldest son. He was member of the Irish Parliament in 1613 and represented the Borough of Mallow, County Cork.

He married Mary, sister of Sir Ambrose Bridon of Maidstone, Co. Kent and had issue five sons and five daughters. Of the sons three were married, but none left issue except the eldest James. Of his daughters Mary married Christopher Conway, Esq.; Anne married Emanuel Downing, Esq.; Russel married Humphrey Reynolds, Esq.; Martha married Sir William Piers and Cecilia married Sir Dudley Loftus.

Sir James died suddenly May 14th 1632 as he was walking home through Fishamble street to his home in Castle street Dublin.

Anne Ware, first wife of Emanuel Downing, was born about 1592 and married in 1615. She died before 1622 leaving four children —

Mary, James, Susan and Anne.

Her eldest brother Sir James Ware although not directly in the line of this Genealogy was so celebrated a personage that a sketch of him will not be uninteresting.

Sir James Ware, born in Dublin, 26 Nov. 1594—Entered Trinity College. During a residence in England 1626-29 he formed the intimate acquaintance of Selden, the Antiquary, and of Sir Robert Cotton—and made numerous collections to his Manuscripts.

He was Knighted in 1629 and on the death of his father, succeeded to his Estates and Office of Auditor General of the Kingdom.

Was created a member of the Privy Council for Ireland 1633 and was a member of the Irish House of Commons in 1639. He was highly esteemed for his impartiality and freedom from prejudice and was a very learned man and voluminous writer, he is styled the Irish Camden.

The University of Oxford conferred upon him in 1644 the degree of D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Laws. He was an adherent of the Royal cause and was entrusted with a special commission to report to King Charles I. concerning Ireland, on attempting to return, the vessel in which he embarked was seized by a Parliamentary ship and he was sent to the Tower where he remained 10 months.

In 1647 he was one of the hostages for the performance of a

treaty between Lord Ormond and the Parliament. In 1649 he was exiled to France, but was allowed to return 1651, and lived in retirement on his Irish estates.

On the Restoration he was elected Member of Parliament for the University of Dublin 1661, and was offered the title of Baronet, and to be raised to to the Peerage as a Viscount, but he declined both honors, asking only that two of his friends should be Knighted which was granted. He died in Dublin 1 Dec. 1666 leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters.

19-20

DOWNING.

DOWNING.

Emmanuel Downing—or Downeinge, a lawyer of the Inner Temple, London, afterwards of Salem, Mass.—was the son of George Downing, of Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, at one time Master of the Grammar school of that place.

Emanuel was one of three children, was born and baptised in Ipswich, August 12th 1585. Of the early part of his life there is very little record, this much however appears, that he married into families of undoubted respectability. He had a cousin or relative named Joshua who resided in London and was a wealthy merchant and shipowner, he was sometimes called Captain Downing and probably had been to sea in earlier years, this Captain Downing was intimately associated with some of the Commanders of King James' Navy to whom he writes in familiar terms. Emanuel and Joshua Downing maintained close relations during their lives. Emanuel married about 1615, Anne the daughter of Sir James Ware, Knight, whose official duties occasioned his living in Dublin, Ireland, and it appears from correspondence that the Downings took up their residence for a time in that city. They had three children, James, Mary and Susan and possibly a third daughter named Anne. But the mother died early, for on the 10th April 1622 Emanuel married again at Groton Co. Suffolk (not far from where he was born) Lucy Winthrop daughter of Adam Winthrop of Groton Manor whose son John became Governor of Massachusetts.

After his second marriage Downing returned to Dublin and lived there until 1624. John Winthrop's son Forth was a student at Trinity College and seems to have spent a large part of his time at his aunt and uncle's house in Dublin.

In 1626 the Downings were living in London in "fleet streete over agst the Conduit," and resided there for several years, and during this period were consulted frequently by the Winthrops

on numerous family affairs of more or less importance, acting as Bankers for the family on several occasions.

We know from history the deep Puritan convictions of John Winthrop and almost all his family circle, it does not appear that Downing was influenced in the same manner though his wife Lucy probably received like impressions with the rest of her family. At all events whether he was consulted because of his spiritual sympathy with those who were seeking an open door for the Lord's People, or whether it was that he might give them the benefit of his legal ability and training, Emanuel was invited by letter dated July 4th 1629 (written by Isaac Johnson son in law of the Earl of Lincoln, one of the chief adventurers of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and the wealthiest of them all), to come with John Winthrop and meet him at Sempringham, Lincolnshire to consult about the Great Massachusetts Enterprise. He was therefore fully aware of the plans and hopes of the Puritan leaders. The result of this conference led to John Winthrop emigrating to Massachusetts in 1630 and the founding of Boston. Eight years later at the invitation of his brother in law, Downing came over to the Colony. He arrived in October 1638, and was admitted to Salem Church Nov. 4th. In the following March he took the Oath of freedom of the Colony (March 14th). Two of his children, Mary and Susan, had already preceded him—having been among the earliest immigrants, coming over in 1633 with Governor Coddington.

Emanuel Downing rendered valuable service to the Colony through his influence in England, and was largely instrumental in saving the charter from being withdrawn when attacked in 1633-4 by Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury.

He visited that country in 1642, coming back the following year, but went again across the ocean in 1644 and returned in 1645. He probably died in England. His wife Lucy bore him three children. One of these named George became the famous and infamous Sir George Downing, Baronet; a daughter Lucy married the Rev. William Norton a lineal descendant of King Alfred The Great.

Of the children by his first wife, Anne Ware, Mary married Anthony Stoddard of Boston and Anne became the second wife of Governor Bradstreet of Massachusetts.

23-24'

STODDARD.

STODDARD.

Anthony Stoddard, a respectable young Englishman, emigrated to New England about 1638-39, nothing is certainly known concerning his parentage, but he was fairly educated, had some means, married well and therefore we may safely assume he was known to be of good family to the men of the time.

He was probably about 25 years of age when he landed in the Colony of Massachusetts. *

"There came over this summer," as Governor John Winthrop records in his journal in 1638 with exultation, "twenty ships and "at least three thousand persons, so that they were forced to "look out new plantations."

Among these was the Governor's brother in law, Emanuel Downing, and his family, and it is not unlikely that Anthony Stoddard came over with them at this time.

Anthony certainly was cordially welcomed and was admitted to citizenship of the town and Colony of Boston as appears by the following entry in the Town Records:

"26th day 6th moneth, August 1639. At a mettinge this day "of ye Selectmen there is leave graunted to Mr. Anthony Stoddard lynning Draper to become a Townesman."

He was received into the church Sept. 28th the same year. No doubt he was a Puritan and a good christian. From the fact that he is described as a Linen Draper (equivalent to a Dry Goods Merchant) it is probable that he had followed that vocation in England and as his family were settled in the metropolis, most likely Anthony had been a London apprentice, and sought to advance his fortunes by casting in his lot with the adventurers across the seas.

That it was not every one who was permitted to join this

* It is stated in a record of the early settlers that he was aged 52 in 1658, which would make the date of his birth 1606, but this must be a mistake.

Community of Christian colonists is matter of history which is well exemplified by the following record dated a year after the admission of Stoddard.

"31st 6th moneth 1640— Ordered, that William Douglas is allowed to be a townesman, he behaving himself as becometh a "Christian man."

So strict was the supervision at this early date that no person was suffered to harbor a stranger with the intention of their settling in the town without permission.

"This 29th day 1st Month 1647. At a mettinge this daye of "Mr. Wm Colbourne, Mr. Anthony Stoddard, Jacob Eliot, James "Evirill, Tho. Marshall, Mr. Wm. Davice, James Penn. It is "ordered that no Inhabitant shall entertaine man or woman from "any other towne or Countrey as a sojourner or inmate with an "intent to reside here, butt shall give notice thereof to the "Selectmen of the towne for their approbation within 8 dayes "after their Cominge to the towne upon penalty of twenty shillings. It is further ordered that no Inhabitant shall farme, "lett, or put to sale to any person any howse or howses within "this towne, without first acquainting the selectmen of the towne "therewith."

This was Home Rule with a vengeance.

Shortly after his arrival in the colony Anthony married Mary Downing—daughter of Emanuel Downing by his first wife Anne Ware, and on the "27th day 11th moneth 1639. (January "1640)" it is recorded, "also to our Brother Anthony Stoddard "there is granted a great Lott of 100 acres upon the condition "thereof." (the entry seems to be unfinished).

This land was situated upon Mount Woolaston, now in the centre of the city of Boston, but land was cheap and plenty in those days, while men were few: those who periled their lives in crossing the great ocean, in braving the Indian savages with the greater dangers of climate and the rough life of first settlers, deserved and received reward.

Anthony was admitted a freeman May 13th 1640—he doubtless at once opened his shop and prosecuted his business with industry and success.

His house was located not far from the landing place, and was

easy of access to the ships from which he had to haul his goods, for of course everything had to be imported then; it was also near the principal street and market place and if his final success be taken as an indication, was evidently wisely and carefully chosen.

But Anthony was willing to bear his share of the burdens of office, and was early chosen Constable--something akin to our justice of the peace-- in 1641.

A story is told which reflects credit upon him as a conscientious man. A warrant was placed in his hands by the Governor for the arrest of a certain individual for "heresy"--we do not need to be reminded that in those days Religion and Law were queerly mixed--the Court held the prisoner guilty, and fined him £50. (\$250) for which in default of payment he was ordered to the gaol. This order the constable Anthony Stoddard refused to obey, protesting that the Court had no right to find the prisoner guilty till he had been tried by the church, the offense being a religious one. The Court considered this an interference and fined the Constable twenty shillings for contempt, which he paid, and then took the prisoner to the lockup to maintain the honor of the court.

"25th day 4th Moneth 1641. It is ordered that Brother "Stodder (and 2 others) shall take up (audit) the accounts of "Mr. John Coggan (late Constable).

"10th day 11th Moneth 1641. Captaine Gibones, Anthony "Stodder (and 2 others) are chosen to traue with the Indians "according to the orders of the General court."

In 1644 the Linen Draper's shop was growing, business was increasing with the rapid advance of the town and Mr. Stoddard wanted better opportunities to display the fine goods which he was importing from the old country. He therefore petitioned the Council for permission "to open his shop-window-board two feet into the street," which was granted.

"18th day 1st Moneth 1644. There is granted to Anthony "Stoddard liberty to make entrance out of the streete into his "Sellar, neere our Pastor's howse, and to open his shop-window-board two feet into the streete."

He was becoming a prominent man now, and was elected one

of the Selectmen in 1647. These officers were chosen from the citizens of highest repute, they exercised very considerable powers, were elected by the free vote of the governed and were the recognised leaders of the community.

To this honorable office Anthony Stoddard was chosen again in 1648, 1649, 1650 and 1651.

— In 1649, 27th day 6 Moneth—we find the following entry—
 “At a meeting &c., it is ordered that Anthony Stoddard have
 “liberty to sell his 100 acres of land to Moses Payne of Braintree,
 “and that he shall have liberty to take it next unto that he hath
 “hired of the Towne, or elsewhere if he see cause.”

Besides this property he owned two houses with gardens attached, one was situated on the lower corner of State and Exchange streets, and the other was on the east side of Washington street between State street and Adams square, according to the present plat of the city.

The first of these was his store or shop. In 1644 he sold the northerly part of this lot, “fronting on New street” (Exchange st.) and in 1646 he sold the southerly half, no doubt at a good advance on the original cost. On this corner the Royal Exchange Tavern stood at a later date, which was much frequented in 1747 by the British officers stationed in the town.

The first duel that was fought in Boston arose from a quarrel which commenced in this tavern in 1728.

Soon after the sale of this property, 1649, Anthony purchased a house and garden lot situated on what is now Tremont street, it was about midway between School and Winter streets and faced the Granary Burying ground.

In 1645 Stoddard purchased from Wm. Davies the lot opposite his store on New or Exchange sts., this however he does not seem to have occupied, it was merely a speculation. This lot was later, the site of the States Arms Tavern, and just before the Revolution the Royal Customs House was here.

Anthony was now rapidly growing to be one of the richest men of the town, and his connection with the Winthrops, Downings and other leading families added to the respect in which he was held. In 1650 he was elected Recorder of the City, an office of much honor, in fact in this year he seems to have held no fewer than three offices.

Street Names of Old Boston.

old names of streets.

State was King.

Washington was Cornhill.

Exchange was New.

The

Common

Burying
Ground.

TREMONT

SCHOOL

WINTHROP

Boylston
Street

CORN HILL

MILK

old
south
water

KING

Shore

COURT

COURT

Conduit

HANOVER

MILK

SUBUR

Albans
Square

Traverse
Street

Anthony's Woodland.

1638-1697.

A. Store corner King & New St.

old view and 1641.

B. Store & Garden.



"11th day 1st Mo. 1650. Att a generall townes meetinge
 "upon publicke notice were chosen for Deputys for the General
 "Court this ensueing yeare Mr. Anthony Stoddard and James
 "Penn. Also for Selectmen for the Townes affaires Mr. Wm.
 "Colbourne, Anthony Stoddard and 5 others—(there were seven
 "chosen annually)—"

"18th day 2nd Mo. 1650. At a meeting this day Mr. Anthony
 "Stoddard was chosen Recorder of the Towne this year—" these offices he held for the next succeeding year.

In 1656 Mr. Stoddard was elected one of a Committee of four
 "to consider the '*modell*' of the townes house: to bee built, as
 "concerning the charge thereof, and the most convenient place,
 "as also to take the subscriptions of the inhabitants to propa-
 "gate such a building."

This building called the "Town and State House" was built the following year, the Colony excusing the town from current payment of rates in consideration. It was built of wood, and was destroyed in the fire of 1711, the next year a building of brick took its place.

In 1659 he was chosen Representative to the General Court, and again in 1660 and 1665, from this date to 1684 a period of twenty years he was chosen annually to this office, no man since his day having been so often elected to represent the City of Boston.

A tax list for 1674 which includes 120 names of citizens and property owners rates Anthony Stoddard the highest on the list, he being evidently the most wealthy man in the district, moreover his is the only name to which is prefixed "Mr." This meant a good deal more in those days than now, when everybody is dubbed Mister or Esquire.

One or two other quotations from the Town Records may be permitted as showing the responsible position held by Mr. Stoddard in the Colony. In 1668 Capt. Rob't Keayne died leaving a legacy of considerable value to the Town, and Mr. Anthony Stoddard with 5 others were "appointed a Committee to joyne
 "with the Selectmen about treating and issueing the same."

"29 Aug't 1679. Ordered that Mr. Anthony Stoddard (and
 "5 others) take care and dispose of the premises in the Center

"quarter, and that said persons or any two of them shall in case
"of fire order the blowing up or pulling down of houses and
"apoint fit persons to be employed thereat."

"9th Sept. 1679. Mr. Anthony Stoddard and John Richards
"Deputys of the General Court made a return, and recommend-
"ed, against permitting strangers cominge into and residing in
"ye towne without the approbation of ye Selectmen."

These quaint quotations from the old records of Boston are interesting in themselves as exhibiting a picture of the earliest years of the New England Colony, apart from the personal mention of the ancestor of the American Stoddards.

Anthony was a thorough believer in the doctrine that it is not good for man to live alone—he married four times and was the father of 17 children. He died March 16, 1687. The local notices of his death call him "the ancientest shopkeeper in town."

His first wife was Mary, daughter of Emanuel Downing by his first wife Anne Ware. Emanuel's second wife to whom he was married in 1622 was Lucy Winthrop daughter of Adam Winthrop the 3rd of Groton, and sister of John who was sent over to be Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts.

Mary Downing had preceded Anthony Stoddard in the Colony some five years—having emigrated in 1633—she was admitted to the church 9th May same year, as "Mary Downing Kinswo-
"man to our brother John Winthrop Governor."

This connection was valuable to all the family. Lucy and her husband Downing came over by invitation of her brother the Governor, and when Anthony Stoddard married Mary Downing he was at once introduced to a circle of prominence and influence.

¹ Mary Stoddard's half brother became the celebrated Sir George Downing baronet, and her sister Anne married for her second husband Governor Simon Bradstreet of Massachusetts.

Anthony and Mary had three sons :

Benjamin bap. 23rd August, 1640.

Solomon " 26th September, 1643.

²Samson " 3rd December, 1645.

The eldest son died young, but Solomon became noted and left many descendants. Mary Downing Stoddard died June 16th

1647. The following quaint account of her death is found in the Rev. John Eliot's Records of the First Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

"1647 From yt time forward a great sicknesse epidemical, did "the Lord lay upon us, so yt the greatest parte of a towne was "sick at one, whole familys sick young and old, & : at wh. time "of visitation, blessed Mrs. Winthrop the Gov'nors wife dyed, also "a lusty strong woman of Boston Mrs. Stodder, fondly eat "greene peaches, wch set her to so vyolent a vomiting as yt it "burst her intralls, as its thought & so she dyed."

Anthony does not seem to have mourned her very long, for, a month afterwards viz. July 24, 1647 a contract or agreement of marriage was signed, and before the end of December in the same year he married again—

Barbara, the widow of Captain Joseph Weld of Roxbury— This lady lived seven years and a half, and dying April 15 1655 left 5 young children, 4 of whose names begin with S.

Grace born 14 September 1648.

Samuel " 14 January 1650.

Simeon " 25 May 1651.

Sarah " 21 October 1652.

Stephen " 6 January 1654.

Of these Simeon became noted and is the ancestor of many Boston families.

But Anthony could not endure single life, and within a year married his third wife—

Christian, whose family name is not known, neither the time of her birth or death. She was the patient mother of nine children, as follows :

Anthony born 16 June 1656.

Christian " 22 March 1658.

Lydia " 27 March 1660.

Joseph " 1 Dec. 1661.

John " 22 April 1663.

Ebenezer " 1 July 1664.

Dorothy " 24 November 1665.

Mary " 25 March 1668.

Jane " 29 July 1669.

The town records are missing for 17 months between 1665 and 1668, so that it is possible one more birth should be recorded in this period!

After the death of Christian who lived at least 15 years, Anthony married fourthly and lastly—

Mary, the widow of Captain Thomas Savage who bore him no children, there were however at this time nine children under 14 years of age, so there was no lack of little ones to keep the step-mother busy.

But of all this large family of seventeen children, ten only, 4 sons and 6 daughters, appear to have survived their father. Eight of these were made equal heirs in the Estate, and of the others "Grace" was "forgiven whatever she is indebted unto me." The will does not indicate clearly the amount of Mr. Stoddard's wealth, but from the fact that he provides that every child coming of age shall receive an advance of 200 pounds, \$1,000.00: and estimating this as approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the amount which each was expected to receive, we arrive at a sum of Fifteen Thousand dollars, to which add the widow's third provided for before marriage making a total of about Twenty-two Thousand.

At this time money was worth about two and a half times what it is to-day, so that Mr. Stoddard may be considered as having left an estate valued between 55 and 60 thousand dollars, a large fortune in those days.

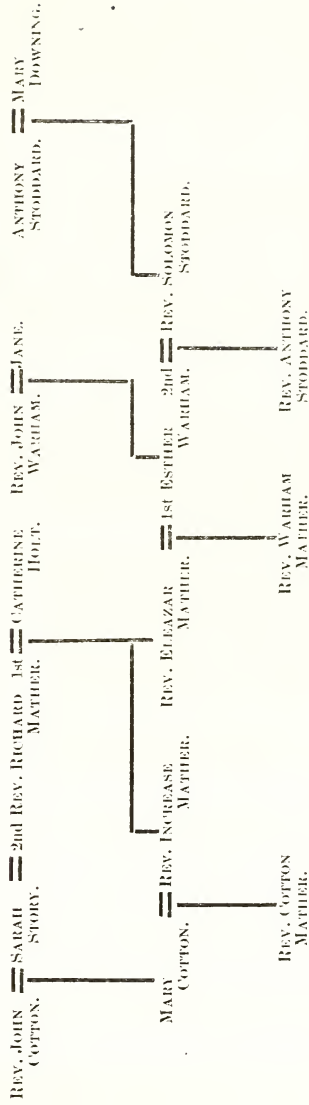
Anthony Stoddard made his last will 29 Dec. 1684—see appendix.

Rev'd Solomon Stoddard, second and oldest surviving son of Anthony and Mary Stoddard, born Sept. 26th 1643, died February 11th 1729 aged 86. Went to school in Cambridge, Mass., entered Harvard College and graduated in 1662, was afterwards elected "Fellow" and became the first Librarian of the College, which office he held from 1667 to 1674. On account of his health, he accompanied the Governor of Massachusetts to Barbadoes, in the capacity of Chaplain and remained two years preaching to the Dissenters. In 1669 he received a call to the church in Northampton, and settled as minister September 11th 1672.

CONNECTION OF

THE FAMILIES OF

STODDARD, MATHER AND COTTON.



He married, March 8th 1670, Mrs. Esther Mather widow of Rev. Eleazer Mather, his predecessor at Northampton. She was originally Miss Esther Warham of Windsor Conn. She brought him twelve children and died February 10th 1736 aged 96—having survived her husband seven years.

By her first marriage she became the mother of the Rev. Warham Mather and three other children—and was sister in law of Rev. Increase Mather and aunt by marriage to the Rev. Cotton Mather whom she survived.

Solomon Stoddard was a man of eminent ability who had few equals, if any superiors in the ministry of his day. He was of a liberal heart, and gave to the cause of Christ, some large donations. He was a prolific writer and a score of publications came from his pen.

His children were:

Mary	born Jan'y 9 1671.
Esther	" June 2, 1672.
Samuel	" Feb'y 5, 1674, died young.
Anthony	" June 6, 1675, " "
Aaron	" Aug. 23, 1676 " "
Christian	" Aug. 23, 1676.
Anthony	" Aug. 9, 1678.
Sarah	" April 1, 1680.
John	" Feb'y 17, 1682.
Israel	" April 10, 1683, died in France.
Rebecca	" Jan'y 1686.
Hannah	" April 21, 1688.

Of the above, Esther married Rev'd Timothy Edwards and was mother of Rev'd Jonathan Edwards, the great New England Divine.

Sarah married Rev'd Samuel Whitman, and their daughter of the same name married Rev'd John Trumbull of Waterbury Conn., of the family of the Governors of Conn. of that name, and was the mother of Judge Trumbull, L. L. D., the distinguished author, who died in Detroit, Mich., 1831, at the residence of his daughter Julia, wife of Governor Woodbridge of Michigan.

John became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Judge of Probate and Colonel of the regiment and Member of His Ma-

jesty's Council, (George II.) of whose descendants in three generations following, it is said that upwards of *thirty* received a collegiate education and graduated at either Harvard or Yale.

Mr. Stoddard was a very successful preacher and was greatly beloved, the reverence of his people for his venerated name led to the dismissal of his successor, the Rev'd Jon'n Edwards from their church for opposition to the principles he had inculcated. Mr. Stoddard in his notions of Church government favored Presbyterianism rather than Congregationalism. He used to say he had five harvests, in which the general enquiry was "What must I do to be saved?" The dates of these revivals were 1673, 1683, 1690, 1712, 1718.

His doctrines concerning the Lord's Supper led to great controversy in New England—indeed his views were at one time so prominent that they were designated by the name of "Stoddardism."

In 1657, this controversy which had arisen over what is called the "Half-way Covenant," (whereby persons baptised in infancy, could on arriving at years of discretion own their covenant and present their children for baptism; but need not unite with the church in Communion), had led to serious difficulties and much bitterness, and one of its outgrowths was the division of the First church of Stratford and the settlement of Woodbury by the dissenters. This famous controversy interested all the churches in the Colony, and for upwards of half a century the principles involved in the struggle continued a matter of constant debate and difference. In 1699 Rev'd Increase Mather published a work entitled "The Order of the Gospel," Solomon Stoddard, who had ardently espoused the liberal side replied with a work called "The Doctrine of Instituted Churches," and followed it in 1707 and 1709 with his "Sermon on the Lord's Supper." This vigorous and learned controversy enlivened the religious literature of the time.

Stoddard however appears to have gone farther than even the "half-way covenant" for he maintained that all baptised persons not scandalous in living, might lawfully partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, though knowing themselves to be destitute of true religion. In this however his views were but in accord-

ance with the prevailing doctrine of the Reformed Churches of that age. No minister ever preached more clearly and earnestly than did Mr. Stoddard, the necessity of regeneration in order to salvation.

A partial list of his published works is here appended with the dates of their publication.

- 1696. The Trial of Assurance.
- 1700. The Doctrine of Instituted Churches.
- 1702. The Danger of Degeneracy.
- 1703. Election Sermon.
- 1707. Sermon on the Lord's Supper.
- 1708. Sermon Ordination of Rev'd Joseph Willard, Swamp-field.
- 1708. Inexcusableness of neglecting the Worship of God.
- 1708. Falseness of the Hopes of Many Professors.
- 1709. Appeal to the learned on the Lord's Supper.
- 1712. A Plea for Tithes.
- 1712. Divine Teachings render Persons Blessed.
- 1714. A Guide to Christ.
- 1717. Three Sermons, Virtue of Christ's Blood.
Natural Men under the Gov't of Self-love.
The Gospel a Means of Conversion.
- 1717. To Stir up Young Men and Maidens.
- 1718. Ordination Sermon of Mr. Tho's Cheney.
- 1719. Treatise concerning Conversion.
- 1722. Answer to Cases of Conscience.
- 1723. Inquiry Whether God is not Angry with this Country.
- 1724. Safety of appearing in Christ's Righteousness.

Mr. Stoddard's ministry attained the great length of 56 years: he was assisted the last two years by the appointment of his stepson Rev'd Jonathan Edwards as colleague.

He made his will in 1717, having "attained to a great age," but lived for twelve years longer, and died in 1729, "rejoicing 'in my Saviour, who hath revealed his glory to my soul.'"

See Appendix.

Mr. Stoddard is described as "in person tall and imposing, of a comely countenance," and in old age of a "grave and venerable presence." But the affability of his manners and the pleasantness of his conversation inspired confidence and affection

even in the young, while his dignified mien, "commanded reverence from all that saw him." There must have been something in his presence akin to that in Washington which caused the very savages to look upon him with awe. The following anecdote is well authenticated. "Once when he was riding from Northampton to Hatfield, and passing a place called Dury's Hole, an ambush of savages lined the road. A Frenchman directing his gun toward him, was warned by one of the Indians, who some time before had been among the English, 'not to fire, because that was Englishman's *God*.'"

Revd **Anthony Stoddard**, eldest son of Solomon, born Aug. 9th, 1678, died Sep. 6, 1760. Graduated at Harvard 1697, became a licentiate in 1700, and was invited to preach in the church at Woodbury, Conn., vacant by the recent death of its first pastor.

They soon became so interested as to desire him to settle over them. Accordingly at a lawful town meeting duly called and recorded in the town records, it was voted and agreed, as an encouragement for him to do so, "to build him a house here in Woodbury of known dimensions, he only providing nayls and glasse, to dig him a well, to pay him a mayntenance for ye work of ye Ministry, Seventy pounds per annum to be paid in provisions 'at prices not to be varied from' extraordinary providences excepted, and to furnish him with 115 acres of land, properly divided into tillage, pasture, meadow and wood and conveniently situated. The whole to be firmly deeded to him forever when he shall have continued with them six years after date hereof."

Mr. Stoddard accepted the call, and the contract of the town was carried into effect with all possible dispatch. In this house the probate courts for the district of Woodbury were held for more than forty years.

On May 27, 1702 he was admitted to full communion with the church and ordained Pastor. Mr. Stoddard possessed great versatility of mind, had enjoyed the best classical and theological culture of the day and had been favored with the counsels and example of his eminent father. Though retiring to this then obscure parish, he found room and verge enough for the exercise of his rare powers, and soon took rank among the leading



PARSONAGE HOUSE OF THE REV. ANTHONY STODDARD,

WOODBURY, CONN.

Built in 1702, and for many years surrounded with palisadoes as defense against the Indians.

ministers of the Colony. His ministry was remarkable for its duration and the peace and prosperity which attended it. From the date of his first sermon as a candidate, to that of his last, he numbered sixty years in his calling. During all these years, his church was in a highly prosperous condition, notwithstanding the low state of the other churches in New England.

He was chairman of the Committee to draft the original rules of the Litchfield Consociation. He was an able and earnest preacher and was appointed to preach the "election sermon" at the May Session of the General Court in 1716, an appointment bestowed on the more prominent ministers only. He was also as much at home in medicine and law as theology, being at the same time minister, lawyer and physician. According to a custom then common, he prepared himself in these departments that he might be useful to his flock when physicians and lawyers were not at hand. He was clerk of Probate for 40 years and in this capacity drew most of the wills of his parishioners and did nearly all the business of the office. He was also one of the largest farmers in the town, yet did not suffer these secular interests to interfere with the work of the Lord.

After a life of arduous and successful labor, at a good old age "like a shock of corn fully ripe for the harvest" he was gathered to his fathers. He died Sept. 6, 1700 in the 83rd year of his age and the 61st of his pastorate, having been sick "about two days." His estate inventoried besides his books and apparel the large sum of £900—(\$4500).

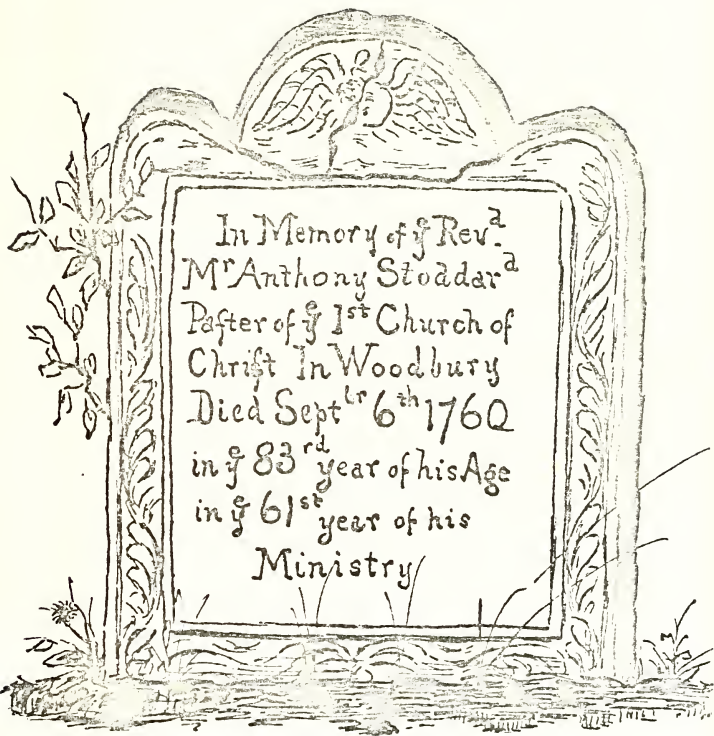
He was married thrice. First, Oct. 20, 1700 Prudence Welles of Wethersfield, great-grand-daughter of Governor Thomas Welles of Conn., by whom he had 8 children. She died April 16, 1715, aged 33 years after giving birth to Gideon.

Secondly, Jan'y 31, 1716, Mary Sherman who died Jan'y 12th 1721 aged 29 years after bringing him 3 children.

And Thirdly, Hannah—whose death is recorded Nov. 26, 1747 at Woodbury.

The Rev'd Anthony Stoddard of Woodbury was elected a Trustee of the University of Yale Sept. 17th, 1738 and continued to serve until his death.

The following extracts from Cothren's History of Woodbury give a realistic idea of the primitive life of the days in which he lived.



In Memory of $\ddot{\text{y}}$ Rev.^d
Mr Anthony Stoddard^d
Pastor of $\ddot{\text{y}}$ 1st Church of
Christ In Woodbury
Died Sept^{lr} 6th 1760
in $\ddot{\text{y}}$ 83rd year of his Age
in $\ddot{\text{y}}$ 61st year of his
Ministry

Woodbury, Conn.
Augt 23, 1891.

Edw. L. Deacon.
del.

"In 1707 reports of an Expedition by the French and Indians against some parts of New England gave general alarm.

The people of Woodbury with great alacrity, set about the work of preparing defenses. They repaired the four fortified houses of the village one of which belonged to Rev'd Anthony Stoddard. In 1708 a body of Indians appeared and drove the people by their formidable appearance, into the fortified houses. During the continuance of the war, it is related that one Sabbath afternoon after the conclusion of the services at church, while Mr. Stoddard was walking in his garden he discovered an Indian skulking among the surrounding trees and bushes. Apparently without noticing the movements of the Indian, he contrived to enter his house and obtain his gun. After playing the same game of skulking with his adversary for a while Mr. Stoddard got a fair view of him, discharged his gun, and he fell among the bushes. He dared not investigate further that night, but having quietly given the alarm, the inhabitants sought their palisaded houses for the night.

Early in the morning, he discovered another red foe in the vicinity of his companion, whom he also laid low with his musket. By this time the people had assembled and after scouring the country in all directions for several hours, and no other savages being found, the alarm subsided."

"When tea was first introduced into town, during the first half of the eighteenth century, a small quantity was obtained by Parson Stoddard, for use in "case of sickness" or on occasions when company was invited; but before either of these contingencies had happened, the parson's daughters took it into their heads to have a tea party of their own, to test the quality of the new luxury before the "old folks." They accordingly invited their "sweethearts" and conducted the affair with much secrecy. On the eventful evening they admitted the young men whom they had invited to the parsonage, by means of a ladder placed at a back window. But a new difficulty presented itself, they did not know how to prepare the article for use, after much perplexing thought they put a quantity of the tea into an iron kettle, kindled a fire under it, and kept it boiling for a long time till they thought it sufficiently "cooked." They then emptied

the contents into a large platter, and consumed it in the form of soup, the leaves serving as thickening."

Two of Mr. Stoddard's sons-in-law, viz. Preserved Strong and Doctor Munn, took an appeal from the probate of his Will, to the Superior Court, claiming some unfairness. It remained on the docket about a year when it was withdrawn, having been amicably settled. It gives evidence however that the desire to "bust a will" is of long standing in Connecticut.

Mr. Stoddard was buried in the ancient Cemetery of Woodbury where his gravestone much dilapidated by the storms of a century and a half still remains. But at the two hundredth Anniversary of the organization of the First Church of Woodbury held May 5th 1870, a handsome granite monument 33 feet high called the "Father's Monument" erected in a conspicuous part of the cemetery, and inscribed to the Fathers of the Town was unveiled, which bears on its north side the epitaph of the Rev'd Anthony Stoddard the second pastor of the church.

Mr. Stoddard was the father of eleven children, all of whom were more or less conspicuous in the local history of Woodbury and Litchfield County. Eliakim became the ancestor of General Wm. Tecumseh Sherman and Gideon continued the line of the family we are pursuing.

Gideon Stoddard, born May 27th 1714, lived in Woodbury, Conn. all his life, married Jan'y 24th 1733, Olive, daughter of John and Joanna Curtis, who was one year younger than himself. They had fourteen children of whom Nathan was the 4th.

The notices of Gideon are very meagre.

While occupying a prominent position in the town where his father lived so long and respected, he seems to have been satisfied with the life of a farmer which fell to his lot as inheriting a share of his father's lands. That he was not without desire however to take an active part in the responsibilities of his time is evinced by the following.

In May 1754 the General Assembly at Hartford passed the following resolution:

This Assembly do establish and confirm Mr. Gideon Stoddard to be Ensign of the 1st Company or trainband in the town of Woodbury and order that he be commissioned accordingly.

In May 1757, Mr. Gideon Stoddard by similar resolution of

the Assembly was Commissioned Lieutenant of the 1st Company of Woodbury and in August, same year, he accompanied the expedition which was raised for the relief of Fort William-Henry near Lake George. Two companies were organized in Woodbury and marched to that place, being absent about three weeks. In March 1759, the Colony of Connecticut voted 5,000 men to aid in the war with France. Among the various enactments passed by the Assembly for this purpose, Gideon Stoddard was Commissioned Captain of the 10th Company, 2nd Regiment, for the ensuing campaign, and in the next year Captain of the 12th Company, 3rd Regiment. In October, Captain Stoddard retired from the army in the field and was Commissioned Captain of the 1st Company or trainband of Woodbury, he now continued his business of farming until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, when, although an old man, he still took an active part in patriotic movements in his town.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Woodbury Nov. 17th 1774, the action of the Association of the Delegates of the American Colonies in the late General Congress held at Philadelphia was approved and 19 persons were appointed a Committee to carry out the provisions of its recommendations. The third name on this Committee is Captain Gideon Stoddard.

At a legal meeting of the Freemen of the town of Woodbury Sept. 19th 1775, Captain Gideon Stoddard and 29 others, his being the first name, were appointed a Committee of Inspection and Observation to guard the sentiments of the town in the stirring times to follow. They were the principal men from all quarters of the ancient town, men upon whom dependence could be placed in times of difficulty and danger, and their duty was to foster the spirit of independence and to suppress and drive out any who manifested sympathy with the cause of the British.

Gideon joined his father's church on "the half-way Covenant," Feb'y 2nd 1735, with Olive his wife: within three years she entered into full communion and her husband followed July 9th 1741. He subsequently became "Deacon," Aug. 19, 1767, and died May 21, 1780, aged 66. He made his will nine days before his death, "being sick," and did not forget his young grandson Nathan who had been left fatherless three years previously.

Nathan Stoddard, son of Gideon and Olive, born Aug't 8th

1742, lived in Woodbury, married Eunice Sanford about 1767. They had seven children.

Nathan joined the First church Woodbury, Sept. 1st 1771, and the same day his three children then living were baptized, but his wife Eunice did not join until Dec. 6th 1772.

In 1775 the air was full of rumours of war, the martial spirit of his father was inherited by the son, and as if preparing for the coming fray, Nathan, who had undoubtedly served ere now in the ranks, was in April of this year commissioned Ensign of the first Company or trainband of Woodbury which was known as the 13th Regiment of the Colony.

What service, if any, he saw in this capacity does not appear, but hostilities soon afterwards breaking out, a few months later he entered the army as a private in the 4th Regiment which was ordered by General Washington to join the troops opposed to the British near Lake Champlain and to garrison Fort Ticonderoga. In a skirmish with the enemy he was taken prisoner and carried to Quebec. Before he was ordered to jail he was concealed through the kindness of a French landlady, and was fed by her for a considerable time, and aided to escape, which it is said he did by swimming the St. Lawrence.

He finally returned to Woodbury and there and in the adjacent towns raised another Company of which he became Captain and was in all the engagements near Danbury, Conn. and Horse Neck, N. Y., in April and May 1777.

After the success of the northern Army under Gates and the surrender of Burgoyne in October, Captain Stoddard prepared to join the army of Washington on the Delaware. Early in November Captain Nathan Stoddard and Lieutenant John Strong, who had been sent to Woodbury on Military service, sent forward blankets and military stores to the amount of £46. 13s. 5d. and then joined their command, which was stationed opposite Fort Mifflin on Mud Island. Here they were opposed to Lord Howe who proposed to force the passage of the Delaware which was commanded by Fort Mercer at Red Bank on the Jersey side, and Fort Mifflin on Mud Island. After the disastrous defeat of their attack on Redbank the British proceeded with more deliberation to the reduction of Mud Island. By the 10th they had completed their batteries within 500 yards of the American fort and began an incessant fire from heavy artillery.

Lieut. Colonel Samuel Smith of Maryland, who was in command, was wounded next day and went to the main land, and on the 13th the brave garrison of 286 men and 20 artillerists was confided to Major Simon Thayer of Rhode Island, who now volunteered to take the desperate command. On the 15th surrounded by 6 large British ships of war and a large Indiaman armed with 24 pounders with the land batteries, now five in number, playing from thirty pieces at short distances, the ramparts and block-houses on Moul Island were honeycombed and their cannon silenced. In this desperate attack Captain Stoddard was instantly killed by a cannon shot which severed his head from his body as he was sighting a piece to fire on the enemy. In the evening the garrison evacuated, and when the British entered the fort they found nearly every cannon stained with blood.

Captain Stoddard left one son, Nathan Ashbel, aged 9 years and six young daughters. He died intestate and his death is recorded in the Register of Woodbury. He was aged 35 years.

From the Record of Service of Connecticut Men published by authority of the General Assembly, under direction of the Adjutant General. Hartford, 1889.

NATHAN STODDARD OF WOODBURY.

Private—enlisted in 4th Regiment, Col. Benj. Hinman of Woodbury. Raised on the first call for troops, April–May, 1775.

Served in Ticonderoga, Crown Point and St. Johns, Canada.

Was discharged Sept. 11, 1775.

(Note—If the statement given in the Genealogy is authentic, then he must have at once volunteered to join the Expedition of Col. Ethan Allen on Montreal—before the walls of which on 25 Sept, Allen was defeated and taken prisoner, with 38 of his soldiers, the survivors fled to the woods).

Private—1776—Col. Huntington's Reg. 17th Continentals—Captain Jonathan Brewster's Company.

This regiment reorganized after the siege of Boston, marched under Washington to New York City—suffered severely in the engagement on Long Island.

Stoddard was transferred to

Colonel Parson's Regiment, 10th Continental.

Private—Nov. 6th 1776—Captain Isaac Gallup's Company—
per roll this date. Disbanded Dec. 31, 1776.

On the re-organization of the Army 1777-1781, the
Officers were selected with great care, with few ex-
ceptions none were appointed who had not seen
previous service in 1775 or 1776.

8th Regiment, Connecticut Line. Formation
1777-1781. Colonel John Chandler, Newtown, Ct.

Captain—Nathan Stoddard of Woodbury. Commission dated
Jan'y 1st 1777. 1st Company.

Rendezvous at Danbury, Ap'l 14th, from thence to
Peekskill, N. Y. Marched to reinforce Washington
Sept. '77 and arrived in time to participate in battle
Germantown, Oct. 4 '77. After which a detachment
was ordered to assist in the effort to command the
Delaware.

(Note—between these last events, Stoddard appears to have
gone to Woodbury to raise supplies for the troops, and returning
joined the detachment for Fort Mifflin).

Gen'l Huntington to Governor Trumbull. "We have lost
"some gallant officers and men." Captain Nathan Stoddard
was killed by a round shot from the enemy's ships—in defense
of Fort Mifflin, Mud Island, Penn., Nov. 15, '77.

Nathan Ashbel Stoddard born Feb'y 27th, 1768 at Wood-
bury Conn., baptised there Sept. 1st 1771. Being left fatherless
at 9 years of age he appears to have been brought up under the
care of his grandfather Captain Gideon Stoddard who left him
"3 acres of land at the Wecampe farm," also a seventh of lands
and timber bequeathed to him and his sisters.

He married August 14th 1793, Ruth Judson daughter of
Joshua and Deborah Judson of Woodbury. He lived in Wood-
bury until about 1803, when he moved to Paulet, Vermont.
Here he purchased land from David Gilmore July 11th 1803
and engaged in business in Woolen manufacturing which he con-
tinued for a number of years.

He was an active and zealous member of the Congregational

church and prominent in temperance reform. Several letters of his now in the possession of the writer, addressed to his son give evidence of his earnest religious convictions.

In 1806 a Band was organized in Pawlet under the auspices of the Free Masons, which was in great request at all celebrations, this was the first band organized in the state of Vermont. Nathan A. had evidently an ear for music which appears to have descended to some of his grand-children, and we find it noted that he was one of the original members of this band. About 1836 Mr. Stoddard sold out and removed to Pulaski, N. Y., where he purchased a fine improved farm of 76 acres one and a half miles south of the town.

His wife died shortly afterwards (about 1838) and he himself died intestate April 1st 1848 in his 81st year. Letters of administration were issued to his son Joshua C. Stoddard.

A touching letter written from Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y. where he owned a house and where he was visiting, dated a few months before his death, addressed to his son Rodman, breathes the spirit and gentleness of the true christian, "tell your children," (he says, after naming them and sending his love) "not to forget their Grand-father Stoddard who thinks so much of them, take great care to train them up for Christ. I trust you will know how to allow for my blunders and faults, being in my eightieth year. I feel my time short, the time of my departure is at hand. My Faith and Hope is strong through the merits of Christ."

His children were—

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rukard, | born Oct. 29, 1794. | Died Sept. 6, 1857. |
| Rodman, | July 5, 1797. | May 13, 1853. |
| Catherine, | Aug. 19, 1799. | Oct. 10, 1804. |
| Nathan, | Oct. 26, 1801. | Beloit, Wis. Married Betsey Clark. |
| Eunice, | Sept. 5, 1803. | Died Dec. 25, 1814. |
| Catherine, | June 2, 1806. | Sept. 26, 1831. |
| William J., | July 7, 1808. | Beloit, Wis. |
| Judson B., | May 9, 1811. | Congregational minister. |
| Elizabeth J., | August 29, 1817. | Married Chauncey Sims, Beloit, Wis. |
| Joshua C., | Aug. 26, 1814. | Worcester, Mass. |

Redman Stoddard, born in Woodbury, Conn. July 5th 1797. Brought up in Paulet, Vermont to which place his father removed in 1803 as before stated. Left his home about 1819 when 22 years of age and went to Oxford, Canada where he engaged in the lumber business, sending his lumber down the Thames River to Lake St. Clair above Detroit in rafts.

In Oxford he met Miss Mary Matteson about the year 1822, whose father removed with his family two years later to Ann Arbor Michigan.

In the year 1827 Mr. Stoddard went to Michigan to buy Government land: he located about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Detroit. In the Winter of 1828-9, Miss Matteson was left an orphan by the death of both her parents, and on May 26th 1829 Rodman Stoddard and Mary Matteson were married in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan Territory, at her home by Esquire Pray, the young lady's guardian.

The young people at once set up housekeeping; moving in a wagon to a place about five miles from Detroit into a log house situated in the midst of a dense forest (which covered the whole township). There was one room up stairs and one down stairs, and to quote the picturesque expression of Mrs. Stoddard, "Indians and wolves for callers."

Later Mr. Stoddard built another house more sociably located on a road, and in this place their first three children were born.

Mr. Stoddard was one of the earliest settlers in Greenfield township, Wayne County, and in 1836 built the first frame house erected in that part of the county, situated on what is now called Grand River Road, in this house which became known as the Four Mile House six other children were born to him.

Mr. Stoddard early gained the confidence of the community in which he lived, as early as 1829 he was appointed by the Judge of Probate to be Administrator of the Estate of Augustus Langdon with power to sell real estate etc.

In March 1831 he appears at the head of the Board of Highway Commissioners of the township of Springwells.

He had been elected Justice of the Peace in 1830, and was re-elected to this office for many years thereafter.

In 1837 he was commissioned Captain in the 4th Regiment Michigan Militia thus maintaining the military record of his family.

He speculated largely in land, and the Registers of the early years of the Territory show how numerous were his transactions. Subsequently he moved into the city of Detroit where he purchased two lots situated on what is now Lafayette Avenue for which he is said to have paid \$1,000. On these lots he built in 1850 the City Hotel.

The location and building of the new City Hall which occurred a few years afterwards, greatly enhanced the value of this property which in a few more years became central as the city grew and advanced. The old Hotel building was torn down in 1874 and the lots were sold separately shortly afterwards for a sum aggregating 42,000 dollars.

Mr. Stoddard was a Mason and died much respected May 13th 1853, leaving 3 sons and 5 daughters. His widow still survives him.

He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery Detroit, Mich.

His children were :

(a) MARY E., born June 3d, 1831, married September 20th, 1854, Henry B. Malone of New York state. Died June 23d, 1881, buried at Reed City, Michigan. Children :

1. *Charles Henry*, born April 27th, 1857.
2. *Jennie Louise*, born Aug. 23d, 1859. Married January 4th, 1888, Wm. Horace Smith, of Naugatuck, Conn.
3. *Rodman Stoddard*, born Dec. 23d, 1866.
4. *Louis Judson*, born Nov. 5th, 1868, died March 22d, 1872.

(b) CHARLES MEIGS, born July 15th, 1833, married Sept. 15th 1857, Eliza M. Johnson, born Salina, New York, Sept. 24th, 1831. Residence, Detroit. Children :

1. *Carrie Frances*, born July 7th, 1858, died Aug. 9th, 1858.
2. *Charles Edwin*, born Jan. 5th, 1860, died Oct. 29th, 1863.
3. *Jennie May*, born Aug. 22d, 1863.
4. *William Henry*, born April 23d, 1865, died Aug. 13th, 1866.
5. *Rodman Gardner*, born May 25th, 1867.
6. *Judson J.*, born Dec. 9th, 1874, died July 15th, 1880.

(c) JANE A., born Greenfield, Mich., March 30th, 1835, mar-

ried April 22d, 1857, Louis Bresler, of Constad, Germany, born Aug. 10th, 1822. Residence, New York city. Children :

1. *Rosa M.*, born Feb. 7th, 1858.
2. *Henry*, born Aug. 1st, 1859, died Nov. 28th 1881.
3. *Anna M.*, born May 22d, 1864.
4. *Bella A.*, born March 4th, 1868.
5. *Arthur L.*, born Jan. 16th, 1873.

(d) ELIZA, born July 13th, 1837, married June 10th, 1871, Edward Deacon of Detroit, Mich., born Dec. 19th, 1839. Residence, Bridgeport, Conn. Children :

1. *Mamie Elise*, born April 16th, 1873, in Detroit.
2. *Meres Stoddard*, born May 15th, 1879, " "

(e) CATHERINE, born May 31st, 1839, married June 21st, 1864, Samuel M. McConnell, of Chicago, Ill., Merchant, born Sept. 4th 1827. Children :

1. *William Stoddard*, born March 16th, 1865, married Oct. 6th, 1886, Hattie A. Woodford of Portland, Maine, born 1866. Children :
 1. *Lolita Woodford*, born Dec. 1887.
 2. *Irene* ---, born ---, 1889.
 3. *Ruth Catherine*, born March 12th, 1893.

(f) HENRY CLAY, born Aug. 25th, 1841, married May 16th, 1872, Mary E. Bedell, born May 19th, 1852. Residence, Reed City, Mich. Children :

1. *Anna Mawl*, born June 10th, 1873.
2. *Nathan Bedell*, born Sept. 25th, 1878.
3. *Florence May*, born June 26th, 1882.

Henry Clay Stoddard, enlisted Aug. 2d, 1862, in the 24th Reg. Michigan Volunteers, served in 5th, Corps, Army of Potomac; which was in action at Antietam, South Mountain, Brandy Station, Fredericksburg, Chancellerville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, North Anna, South Anna, Mine Run, Siege before Petersburg and Five Forks. Was mustered out at Detroit, July 29th, 1865. The 1st brigade to which this regiment was attached, became known throughout the army of the Potomac, as the "Iron Brigade," and under that additional designation its record in the war has passed into history.

(g) NATHAN ASHBEL, born Dec. 22d, 1844. Residence, Reed City, Mich.

Mr. Nathan Stoddard has always been identified with Society and Social Organizations, he was a member of the famous Detroit Light Guards for seven years, back in the '60's rising to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. He became a mason in Reed City Lodge No. 363 F. & A. M. January 14th, 1886, and has been an active worker in the lodge ever since, holding nearly all the offices up to and including Senior Warden, was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Reed City Chapter, May 26th, 1886, in which body he has also been one of the officers continually ever since, was made a Royal and Select Master in Big Rapids Council and a Knight Templar in Pilgrim Commandery, No. 23, K. T. of Big Rapids, Mich. in 1886. Received the several degrees of the Scottish Rite from the 4th to the 32nd inclusive in DeWitt Clinton Consistory, at Grand Rapids, Mich. April 21st, 1887, since which time he has been one of the leading workers in this body, holding the position of King Cyrus, in Cyrus Council Princes of Jerusalem. He became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Saladin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Grand Rapids, Mich. March 11th, 1887, and at the present time is High Priest of Saladin Temple.

Messrs. Henry C. and Nathan A. Stoddard, are enterprising merchants of Reed City, Mich., where they have built up a successful business in hardware, and have taken no small share in the early history of that flourishing western town.

(h) JULIETTE, born June 29th, 1847, married Sep. 26th, 1877, Henry K. Smith, of Truro, Nova Scotia, born July 26th, 1848, Residence, Reed City, Mich. Children:

1. *William Rodman*, born July 31st, 1878.
2. *Mary Renew*, born Nov. 5th, 1881, died Aug. 15th, 1882.
3. *Mabel Stoddard*, born Aug. 26th, 1883.

(i) JULIA ANN, born June 29th, 1847, died July 8th, 1848.

(j) WILLIAM JUDSON, born April 29th, 1851, died Aug. 12th, 1851.

(k) IDA LOUISE, born March 2d, 1853, died July 18th, 1853.

Mary Matteson, born in Genesee Co. N. Y. 1809.

Her father moved to Oxford, Canada, 1820, and to Ann Arbor, Michigan in 1824, where he died Sept. 11th, 1828.

His wife died Feb. 22nd, 1829.

The grandfather Matteson of Mary Matteson was born in Glas-

tonbury, Canada, 1763— and his wife born in same place 1767.

A son of these people, David *Mattison*, Uncle of Mary aforesaid, is said to have been one of the founders of Oberlin College.

In 1873, some years after her husband's death, Mrs. Stoddard removed to Reed City, Michigan, where two of her sons had gone into business, and where she still resides keeping house with her son Nathan.

Eliza Stoddard, third daughter of Rodman and Mary Stoddard was born July 13th, 1837, in Detroit, Michigan. Married June 10th, 1871—at her mother's residence on Cass Avenue, Detroit, by the Rev'd Sam'l M. Freeland, of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church—Edward Deacon, at that time of McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa, born Dec. 19th, 1833.

In 1873 Mr. Deacon removed to Detroit, where his children were born.

Mamie Elize Deacon April 16th, 1873.

Meres Stoddard Deacon May 15th, 1879.

In 1886 the family removed to Bridgeport, Conn., where they now reside.

Through the efforts of her husband upon a presentation of the facts of her great-grandfather's services to the cause of the country, Mrs. Eliza Stoddard Deacon was duly admitted and elected a member of: "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Washington, D. C., Feb'y 14th, 1893.

Mr. Deacon is Secretary of the Consolidated Rolling Stock Company—a Director of the Marshall Car Company and of the Detroit Rolling Stock Co., he is also Treasurer and Curator of the Fairfield County Historical Society, and one of the Joint Executive Committee which has charge of the Barnum Institute of Science and History in Bridgeport; he is a member of the Seaside Club and of the Royal Arcanum. A sketch of his life with portrait has been published in the "Popular Biography of Connecticut," Hartford 1891.

Mr. Deacon is much interested in family genealogy and has published some sketches of the families with which he is allied besides furnishing several articles to the antiquarian Magazines. He is preparing an extended genealogy of his own family ancestry which he hopes soon to see in the printer's hands.

PLANNED AVENUE ADJUNCTION TO THE CITY OF CHANDLER

In September 1882 Mr. Deacon purchased a third interest in 14 acres of land situated in the suburbs of Grand Rapids, Mich. and on the 5th of October following, having bought out the other interests and deeded them to his wife—he placed on Record in the Register's office Kent County, Mich., a plat of 64 lots laid out upon three streets, the principal one of which he named Stoddard Avenue—in honor of his wife and her family—this plat is known as :

“Plainfield Avenue Addition to the City of Grand Rapids,” and has since by the extension of the city limits become part of this large and thriving western city.

53-54

WELLES.

WELLES.

Governor Thomas Welles of Connecticut, born in Essex, England 1598. Came from Northamptonshire in 1636, where he and his wife Elizabeth Hunt were denounced as "recusants," or non-conformists. Was private secretary to Lord Saye and Seale, a presbyterian and one of the first proprietors under charter of the valley of the Connecticut.

Came to New England in spring of 1636, and joined the Connecticut Colony, was chosen a magistrate in 1637 and elected every year to the same office until his death. In 1654 he was elected Deputy Governor, in the following year Governor. In 1656 and 1657 Deputy, and again to the Governorship in 1658. In 1659 he was Deputy Governor and died in office January 14th 1659-60, he left eight children.

Ann, John, Robert, Thomas, Samuel, Sarah, Mary, Joseph.
1619. 1621. 1624. 1627. 1630. 1632. 1634. 1637.

Governor Welles possessed the full confidence of the people, and many of the most important of the early laws and papers pertaining to the founding of the Colony were drafted by him.

The successful issue of Connecticut from the difficulties concerning the fort erected at Saybrook on one side, and the Dutch encroachments on the other, was largely due to his skill and wisdom. He was the first Treasurer of the Colony, to which office he was elected in 1639 and held it until 1651.

John Welles, the eldest son came to New England with his father in 1636, landed at Saybrook, Conn., and went to Hartford. In 1645 he removed to Stratford where he remained till his death, Oct. 1659. He was a freeman of Hartford Aprl 1645. Representative from Stratford 1656-7 and 1659. In 1658 was elected Magistrate and Judge of Probate. He married in Stratford Elizabeth Browne, a young woman who came from England. He died before his father and left eight children—his 3rd son was :

Robert Welles who married Elizabeth daughter of William Goodrich of Wethersfield, where they settled and had six children, of whom the fourth was :

Prudence Welles who married Oct. 20, 1700, Rev'd Anthony Stoddard of Woodbury, Conn., she died April 16th, 1715 aged 33 years.

57-58

CURTIS.

59-60

CURTIS.

John Curtis of London, Gentleman, bore arms, confirmed 9th May 1632 : 8th Charles I.

Of this family was **William Curtis** who embarked in the ship *Lion*, June 22nd 1632 and landed at Scituate, Mass., Dec. 16th same year, accompanied by his wife Elizabeth and four children, Thomas, Mary, John and Philip. Removed to Roxbury and thence to Stratford, Conn., 1639.

John Curtis, 3rd son born in England 1611, married Elizabeth who died 1682. He died Dec. 6th, 1707, aged 96 years, leaving seven children, the 2nd of whom was :

Israel Curtis born 1644, died Oct. 1704. Married 1669, Rebecca and had 6 children. He settled in Southbury, Conn., his death is recorded in Woodbury, and he is called Lieutenant Israel Curtis, his 2nd son was :

John Curtis born Oct. 1670, died Ap'l 14th, 1754. Married Joanna about 1696 and had eleven children—of whom

Olive Curtis, his daughter born May, 1713, recorded in records of Woodbury, Conn., married Jan'y 24th, 1733, Deacon and Lieutenant Gideon Stoddard son of the Rev'd Anthony Stoddard of Woodbury.

6162

WALKER.

WALKER.

Robert Walker, born in England about 1607. Came from Manchester, County of Lancashire to Boston, where he united with the church 1632, and was one of the founders of the "Old South" church 1669. He died May 29, 1687, leaving a widow Sarah who died Dec 21st, 1695.

Their eldest son was:

Zechariah Walker, born in Boston, 1637. His wife's name was Susannah. He was a Presbyterian clergyman at Jamaica, L. I., from 1663 to 1668—was ordained pastor of the Second Church in Stratford, May 5th, 1670, removed his family to Woodbury, June 27th, 1678 and died there 20th, Jan'y, 1699-1700 in his 63rd year.

He was educated at Harvard College but did not graduate, a man of solid attainments, a pungent and powerful preacher greatly beloved by the people of his charge. As the first pastor of Woodbury he largely contributed to the successful growth of the town, which flourished during his administration. The eldest of his three children was:

Zechariah—baptized May 22nd, 1670, at Woodbury, died Dec. 21, 1753. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Samuel Bull, and he was himself a Deacon of the first church of Woodbury. They had 9 children of whom:

Mary Walker, the eldest, born Jan'y 1689 married Lieut. Joseph Judson, Feb'y 13, 1706-7, whose granddaughter Ruth, (daughter of Joshua Judson), married Captain Nathan Ashbel Stoddard.

65-66

JUDSON.

JUDSON.

William Judson came from Yorkshire, England in 1634, bringing three sons, Joseph Jeremiah and Joshua. He lived in Concord, Mass., but removed thence to Stratford, Conn., at its first settlement in 1639 where he resided upon the southwest corner of a hill called "Meeting House Hill." He died 1660 at New Haven.

Joseph the eldest son, called Lientenant, married in Stratford, 1644 in his 25th year, Sarah, daughter of John Porter of Windsor. He was a leading man in the early days of the Colony, died Oct. 6, 1690, buried in Stratford. They had twelve children of whom :

John Judson the 2nd child was born Dec. 10th, 1647, died Jan'y 12th 1709, aged 62. He was one of the original signers of the "Fundamental Articles," for the settlement of Woodbury 1672, and went thither in the first company

He married Elizabeth daughter of John Chapman of Fairfield, M'ch 12, 1673, and their 3rd son among a family of twelve children, was :

Joseph Judson, born Stratford, Oct. 24, 1679, baptised in Woodbury, August, 1680—(See Records) died March 22nd, 1758, married Mary, daughter of Deacon Zechariah Walker of Woodbury, Feb'y 13, 1706-7, (See Records) and had 12 children of whom the youngest :

Joshua, born Woodbury, Dec. 14th, 1732, died in 1776. Married Feb'y 27th, 1765, (See Records) Deborah Leavenworth whose daughter :

Ruth, born April 2nd, 1775. (Records Woodbury) Married Captain Nathan Ashbel Stoddard.

Special care has been taken to verify the above statements for the reason they do not agree with the published Stratford Genealogy, which was found to be incorrect.

69-70

WINTHROP
AND
DOWNING.

WINTHROP AND DOWNING.

John Winthrop of Groton Manor, born at Edwardston, January 12th, 1587. Educated at Cambridge, married when less than 18 years of age, Mary Forth, daughter of an ancient and distinguished family in Essex, who brought him six children of whom four grew up—John, Henry, Forth and Mary. His wife died 1615 and he married again Thomasine Clopton who only lived one year. He married third Margaret Tyndal in 1618 daughter of Sir John Tyndal, Knight, Essex, who bore him eight children. She died June 14th, 1647, and Winthrop married lastly Mistress Martha Coytimore, widow, in 1648 having a son born to him in his old age.

He emigrated to New England in 1630, signed the Cambridge agreement Aug't 26, 1629. Sailed in the "Arabella" 22 March 1630 from Southampton, entered Salem harbour June 22nd, 1630, assumed office of Governor of the Colony previously conferred upon him in England, founded Boston, Sept. 7th 1630. He died "in the great consolations of God," March 26th, 1649, in his sixty-second year.

One of the "Makers of America."

His sister Lucy Winthrop, born 9th January, 1600, married April 10th. 1622, Emmanuel Downing of Ipswich, Co. Suffolk. Their son:

Sir George Downing, half-brother of Mary Downing Stoddard, born in England 1623. Came to America with his parents, was educated at Harvard College, returned to England in 1645, was preacher for a very brief time. Commissary General of the Forces Parliamentary army 1653. Married Frances daughter of Sir William Howard and sister of Earl of Carlisle, 1654. Member Parliament for Edinburgh 1654 and 1656. Ambassador for Cromwell to the Hague 1657-1660. Seceded to Charles II.

and was re-appointed Ambassador 1660. Betrayed three of the Regicides to execution March 1662. Pepys calls him "an ungrateful villain." Was Knighted by Charles II. 1660, created Baronet July 1663. Died 1684. Downing street, London, the official residence of the Prime Ministers of England, which was laid out after the great fire 1666, was called after him.

His grandson who died without issue 1747, founded Downing College, Cambridge.

73 74

SHERMAN.

SHERMAN.

No attempt is here made to trace in detail the descent of General W. T. Sherman from the Rev'd Anthony Stoddard, but the pedigree chart will show the necessary particulars.

It is also interesting to notice that a well known biographer of the General attributes the talent of the Sherman family to its marriage into the Stoddard blood.

Sherman--Stoddard.

E. V. Smalley, in the *Century Magazine* article on General Sherman, says :

"General Sherman did not come of a military family—Edmund Sherman left England in 1634 and landed in Massachusetts—his son Samuel was at Boston in 1636. From him descended the family of General Sherman through the following line—

"Rev'd John, born 1650.

"John, " 1687.

"Judge Daniel, " 1721.

"and Judge Taylor, " 1758, the grandfather of the General, who married Betsey Stoddard.

"To grandmother Betsey may be attributed the talent of the later members of the family.

"She was a woman of uncommon strength of character, who was always called on to give advice in times of trouble to her whole circle of relatives and descendants. A strong-willed, intelligent, managing woman, of a type much rarer in the present generation than it was a century ago."

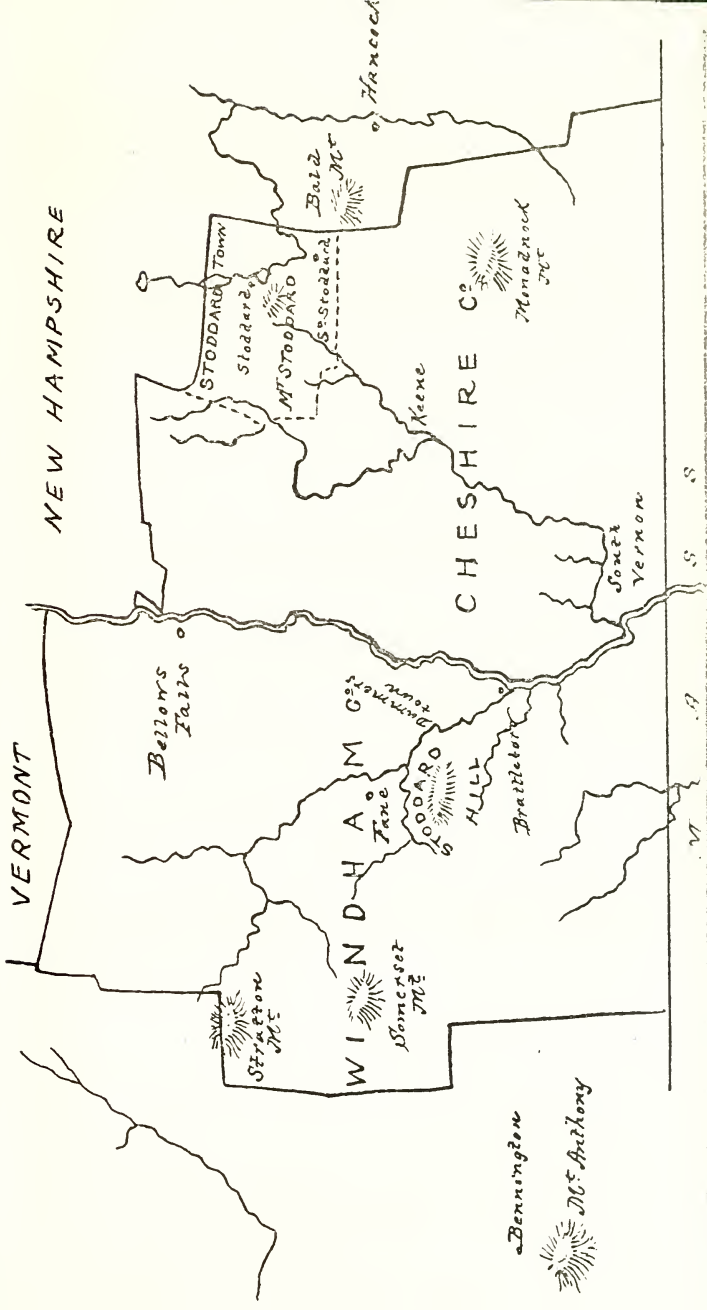
January 1884—page 451. Volume 27.

77-78

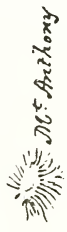
APPENDIX:

VERMONT

NEW HAMPSHIRE



Bennington



V T S S

STODDARD MOUNTAINS AND TOWNS.

Some of the descendants of Anthony Stoddard seem to have been alive to the increasing value of land and attempted to provide themselves with a goodly supply of acres.

In the History of Windham County, Conn., we read that a large tract of land 4 miles square in Ashford township and another 2 miles square on the S. W. Pomfret were taken in 1695 from Major Fitch by Solomon Stoddard of Boston "on execution of Judgement." He is afterwards called Samson, whichever it was he was a son or grandson of Anthony of Boston.

This large tract remained in the family for many years, although numerous efforts were made to invalidate their title on the ground of non-improvement.

In 1757, in Phoenixville, Eastford township, Windham Co., 6,000 acres of land owned by Martha daughter of Anthony Stoddard (grandson of Anthony the first,) the wife of Captain John Stevens was in a high state of cultivation and the villagers paid great honors to the worthy owners who kept noble hospitality among them.

Samson, 3rd son of Anthony of Boston, born Dec. 3rd, 1645, left a son.

Revd Samson born Boston 1681, graduated at Harvard, settled and died in Chelmsford, Mass., 1744, leaving—

Samson born Chelmsford, 1709—died 1777. Graduated Harvard, but went farming, speculated in land, and obtained a grant of large tracts in New Hampshire said to amount to 80,000 acres—eventually the township of Stoddard, in Cheshire County, was named from him and in this township are several towns, and a mountain—also, named Stoddard after this family.

In Vermont a few miles North West of Brattleboro, there is another mountain named Stoddard Hill, there having been several early settlers of this family from Massachusetts and Connecticut who settled in the district.

CENSUS 1880.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—CHESHIRE COUNTY.

STODDARD TOWNSHIP.

Stoddard, a town and Post-office. 15 Miles N. E. of Keene. Stage to Hancock 10 miles. Population 553.

POST-OFFICES IN TOWNSHIP—STODDARD AND SOUTH STODDARD.

Stoddard Mill. Cheshire Co., village in town of Stoddard. Population 64.

WILLS.

ANTHONY STODDARD OF BOSTON.

I. Anthony Stoddard Senior of Boston in New England, Shop-keeper: being in some good measure in health of body and of sound disposing minde and memory, prayes be God for the same, yet having lived to be full of dayes and senceable of some of the infirmities attending old age, which put me in remembrance of my approaching dissolution, not knowing how soon my change may come, Do hereby revoke all other wills by me at any time heretofore made, and declare and ordain this my last will and Testament concerning the disposall of my temporal Estate in manner and forme following, Videlt

Imprs. my just debts and funeral expenses (omitting those usual & costly ceremonies of scarfs and gloves, other than what my Executors shall see meet to bestow upon my bearers, and in mourning Apparell for themselves and their Children) being in the first place paid and discharged and my engagement made to my present wife upon marriage with her being performed or duely provided for, I will that all my whole remaining Estate be kept intire and be improved for the maintenance and education of my children who are undisposed of until my youngest Child come of full age or be married (if she live so long) and to that end, I will that my Son Anthony remain in my house and Shop and have the management of my Estate: onely as any of my Children y't are undisposed of arrive to full age or be married I will that such Child and Children shall have the Summe of Two hundred pounds apiece advanced and delivered to them out of my Estate in such Species as the Estate doth afford, and that they be charged debtor for the same as I have already done by my other Children, to be abated out of their division.

Item. I will that the debt oweing to me from my Son Simeon by my Booke be demanded of him and gathered in.

Item. I remit and forgive unto my daughter Grace, whatsoever she is indebted unto me.

Item. My will is, That when my Children are all come of full age or be married that then my whole Estate both real and prsonal be equally divided amongst these my Eight Children Viz't. Solomon, Sampson, Anthony, Christian, Lydia, Dorothy, Mary and Jane, and if any of my s'd Eight Children be departed this life before the s'd time of division, leaving lawful issue of their body's behind them, the Child or Children of such deceased parents shall receive their parents part in equall division among them as they come to age to be secured for them in meane time: And that none of my said Children may be deprived of their equal proportion of my Estate, my will is that all my Shopgoods (except such as be brayed and old Shop-keepers) be apprized as I sell them for money.

It. I do hereby nominate, make and Ordain my above named Eight Children, Solomon, Sampson, Anthony, Christian, Lydia, Dorothy, Mary and Jane, the joint Executors of this my last will and Testament

In Witness whereof, I have herenuto put my hand and affixed my Seale this twenty ninth day of December Anno. Dom'i. One Thousand Six hundred Eighty four.

ANTHONY STODDARD, Seal.

Signed, Sealed and published by Mr. Anthony Stoddard to be his last will and in the presence of

Ben'ja Davis, Penn. Townsend, Isa Addington.

Capt. Ben'ja. Davis, Capt. Penn Townsend and Mr. Isa. Addington made Oath that they were Present and Saw Mr. Anthony Stoddard, Signe, Seale and publish this Instrumt as his Last Will & Testament and that when he so did, he was of Sound mind and memory to their best understanding.

J. DUDLEY, Esq.,

Jurat Curia, Boston, 19 May, 1687.

Attest, Tho. Dudley, Cler.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF SOLOMON STODDARD OF NORTHAMPTON.

Whereas I, Solomon Stoddard, having attained to a great age and cannot reasonably expect to continue long in this world, but I am daily waiting for my change, I do constitute and appoint this to be my last will and testament, having the perfect use of my understanding.

Imprimis.—I do commit my Soul into the hands of God who made it rejoicing in the hope that he will accept of me through the righteousness of my blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath redeemed me by his blood, and has revealed his glory to my Soul, with whom I have had joint communion and has kept me many years in a way of dependence upon him.

And I do commit my body to the grave to be decently interred, in a comfortable hope of a blessed resurrection at the last day.

And I make the following disposition of those temporal blessings which God has graciously bestowed upon me, after the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses.

In the first place I give to my beloved wife, Ester, the use of the one half of my dwelling house and homestead, and the use of half my land in the meadow of Northampton and the income of all my money that is let out at interest during her natural life. I likewise give her my servant man during the remainder of the term of his service, and Sixty Pounds which

she shall choose to be at her free disposal. I likewise give her twelve pound in meat and meal and other provision for the present supply of the family.

I give to my eldest son Anthony, pastor of Church of Christ at Woodbury taking in what he has received already the full sum of Two hundred and twenty pound, and besides that all my books and my wearing clothes.

To my six daughters, Mary, Ester, Christan, Sarah, Rebecca and Hannah, I give, including what they have received already an hundred and sixty pound apiece.

The portions of my son and daughters shall be paid within six months after mine and my wives decease. But so much as may conveniently shall be paid immediately after my death.

To my other son Major John Stoddard, I give the one half of my meadow land in Northampton, with a proportionable interest in my land in the commons, and the use of half my dwelling house and homestead during the life of his mother, and it is my will that after the death of his mother, he shall have my whole house and homestead to him and his heirs forever, on condition that he lives in Northampton four years next after my decease, or until he die, in case he should not live so long. Moreover I give to my son John Twenty pound, I likewise give him all the rest of my land in Northampton and elsewhere to him and his heirs forever upon condition that he pay to his brother and sisters toward their portions the sum of Two hundred pound, likewise I give him all my right in common lands not yet divided.

And in case there remains any more estate after the forementioned sales are paid, my will is that it be equally distributed among my children.

And I constitute my son John sole executor, committing likewise to him the care of his mother, and the gathering in of her dues.

And I disannull and make utterly void all former wills.

In testimony whereof I do hereto affix my hand and seal this third day of May An : Dom seventeen hundred and seventeen and Georgy Magna : Britt : Franc : & Hebern : Regis Testio.

SOLOMON STODDARD. Seal.

Signed and sealed in the presence of us,

EBENEZER WRIGHT

SAMUEL PHELPS

TIMOTHY DWIGHT

WILLIAM SANDERSON.

ESTATE OF REV. ANTHONY STODDARD.

At a Court of Probate held in Woodbury, November ye 4th, 1760. Elisha Stoddard, Esq., one of the Executors on the last Will of the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, appeared in court and exhibited said Will, which being read and considered, it was allowed and accepted to be recorded and is as follows :—

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

The last Will or Testament of me, Anthony Stoddard of Woodbury in the County of Litchfield and Colony of Connecticut, in New England, being advanced in years and expecting in a little time to put off this Tabernacle, do therefore make and ordain this my last Will : and first of all, I give my immortal soul to God, in hopes of seeing God when I leave the body, of God's infinite mercy in the Lord Jesus Christ : and my body to the earth in a decent Burial, believing the Doctrine of the Resurrection, that when Christ shall appear, I shall appear with Him in glory : and as to such worldly Estate as God has blessed me with, I give, demise, and dispose of in manner following, my just debts and funeral expenses being first answered.

Imprimis, unto my loving son, Abijah Stoddard, (besides what I have already given him in Real and personal Estate) I give and bequeath all my land at a place called Horsepound, that lyeth on the West side of the Highway that goes by his door to Bethlem : as also that piece of land on the East side of said Highway and West of Joseph Judson's horsepound lott, to be to him his heirs and assigns forever : and also ten pounds in or as lawfull money.

As for the residue of my land at Horsepound, my will is, that it be divided into three equal parts, and that my son, Elisha shall have the Eastwardmost part and son Gideon, the middle part, and the male heirs of my son Eliakim, deceased, (Israel excluded) have the Westwardmost part : the partition lines to run North and South : and that part to the aforesaid heirs (Viz.) John, Anthony, Seth, and Eliakim Stoddard, to be equally divided between them. All said land to be to my said two sons and said four grandsons above mentioned and to their heirs and assigns forever.

Again, it is my will that my loving son, Elisha Stoddard, have my clock and such books of mine as he hath in his custody.

And unto my loving son, Gideon Stoddard, I give and bequeath (besides what I have already and above) my Plumb Brook Lott, he paying unto his brother, Abijah Stoddard, ten pounds in lawfull money within the space of one year after my decease. I give also unto said son Gideon, my little lott, called the Nook, as also my new cane.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my grandson, Israel Stoddard, my Messuage or dwelling house, with all the land adjoining thereto with all the benefits and appurtenances thereof.

As also my Pasture, so called by Doct. Munns, all of it save what lyeth on the North side of a line drawn from the Southeast corner of Richard Jenner's land and running East to Whitewood Swamp. What lyeth on the North side of said line, I give to four grandsons above named, (Viz.) John, Anthony, Seth, and Elhakim Stoddard, to each an equal part.

Moreover, I give and bequeath Israel aforesaid, all my land at Ash Swamp, Rockwood land Swamp, Swamp, Plowland, and Meadow : saving one acre of lowland at the North end, which I give to his brother, Elhakim Stoddard : Israel to have the use of it during his said brother's minority, free.

As also, I give to said Israel such part of my East meadow as remains when three acres is took off on the South side, running through from the East to the West end of said land.

All the aforesaid land to be to said Israel and to his heirs and assigns forever.

Also, I give to said Israel a pair of oxen (if I have any) with all my tools, tackling, and implements of husbandry : as also my bed, which is known by that name, with its appurtenances for Winter as well as for Summer : and likewise my old gunn and twenty of my books and forty pamphlets of unbound books such as he shall chuse of each sort.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Grandson, Anthony Stoddard, my silver tankard and my Bible and one acre and a half of my East meadow on the South side, to run thro' from the lane to the hill : to be to him, his heirs and assigns forever. The other acre and a half, reserved as above, I give to my Grandson Seth Stoddard, his brother Anthony to have the use of it free until Seth is of age.

Likewise, I give said Seth my new gunn, if it be not otherwise disposed of in my lifetime.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Grandson, Simeon Stoddard, the whole of my library not above disposed of.

Item, it is my will that my apparel of all sorts be equally divided between my son Abijah and my Grandsons Anthony and Seth Stoddard. My books and apparel not to be prized.

Item, I give to my daughter, Elizabeth Munu, one third part of my household stuff, not above disposed of.

The other two parts, my will is, that the same be equally divided between my daughters, Prudence Glover, Ester Strong, and the children of my daughter, Mary Curtiss, deceased.

Farther, as to the remainder of my personal Estate, my will is that it be equally divided between my grandchildren (Viz) Anthony and Seth Stoddard and Prudence Marchant.

And as to any of my land not disposed of and Rights in Commons, my will is that my grandson, Anthony Stoddard, have the full dominion thereof.

And I appoint my sons, Elisha and Gideon Stoddard, Executors of the

foregoing Testament, to see it duly fulfilled. For confirmation hereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this 24th day of March A. D. 1758.

ANTHONY STODDARD, (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, and declared by the aforesaid Testator, A. Stoddard, to be his last Will in presence and hearing of witnesses.

PETER WALKER.

JOSEPH PERRY.

GIDEON WALKER.

ESTATE OF CAPT. GIDEON STODDARD.

At a court of Probate held at Woodbury, June 14th, 1759, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Capt. Gideon Stoddard late of Woodbury deceased, appeared in court and exhibited the will of the said deceased, which being read and considered, is approved and ordered to be recorded and is as follows, Viz :

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, Gideon Stoddard of Woodbury in the County of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, being sick and knowing not the time of my death but of sound mind and memory Thanks be given to God therefor, do make this my last Will and Testament and principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul to God who gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian manner, in hopes of a resurrection thereof to Eternal life, through the merits of Jesus Christ : and as to such worldly Estate it hath pleased God to bless me with, I give and dispose of the same in manner and form following, Viz :

Item, I give unto my son, Gideon Stoddard, all my horsepound land except eight acres : also about three acres of orchard on the top of hog-pen hill which is the whole of his portion except what I give him by deed of gift, to be to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

Item, I give unto my grandson, Nathan Stoddard, about 3 acres of land at the Wecape me farm, called the Island.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my grandchildren, the children of my son Nathan deceased, eight acres of land at Horse-pound where my said son used to improve : also all the woodland on the mountain East of the house, except ten acres on the East part of said tract, to be equally divided between them, to be to them, their heirs and assigns forever.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son, Anthony Stoddard, my Plumb Brook meadow.

Item, I give and bequeath my children, Anthony, Prudence, Chloe, and Ruth, all my land that is my proper Estate at East Meadow Rocks, to be equally divided between them, to be to them their heirs and assigns forever.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son, Oliver Stoddard, that piece of land I had of Roger Terril; also my fulling mill lot, also the lot called the Prentiss Lot; also ten acres of wood-land on the East side of my land on Hog-pen Hill.

Item, I give unto my daughter, Jerusha Stoddard, all my land on the West side of the Westmost part of the River at Wecapeme farm.

Item, I give to my son, Anthony, one pair of oxen, and cart, plow, irons, and timber chain.

Item, I give to my grandchildren at Saybrook, children of my son Simson deceased, five pounds lawfull money, to each of them.

Item, I give unto Dorcas Adee, one cow.

Item, it is my will that all the rest of my Estate, after my just debts and funeral charges are paid, be equally divided between all my children except my daughter, Ruth, to whom I give ten pounds lawfull money over and above her equal part, and in case the moveable Estate given in this paragraph is not sufficient, said ten pounds to be paid to her by all my children in proportion as I have here given them.

Here, it is to be noted that my daughter, Hannah and my daughter Mabel deceased, have received the full of their portion.

Item, I do hereby appoint my sons, Gideon and Anthony, Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal this 12th day of May A. D. 1780.

GIDEON STODDARD. (seal,)

Signed and sealed in presence of.

ESTER STRONG.

ANN NICHOLS.

DANIEL SHEERMAN.



